

Appendix E



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The Magalloway River

Wild and Scenic River Review

Wild and Scenic River Review

Introduction

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, (Pub.L. 90-543 as amended: 16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) (Act) established a method for providing Federal protection for certain free-flowing rivers, preserving them and their immediate environments for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The function of this wild and scenic river review is to inventory and study the rivers, river segments and their immediate environments within the Lake Umbagog National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge) acquisition boundary to determine if they merit inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System (NWSRS).

Section 5(d) (1) of the Act states in part: *In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potential. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and recreational river areas within the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved.* Wild and scenic river considerations are a required element of comprehensive conservation plans and conducted in accordance with the refuge planning process outlined in 602 FW 1 and 3, including public involvement and National Environmental Policy Act compliance.

As part of the Section 5(d) (1) review process, we are required to include all river segments that are within the planning area and listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI). The NRI is maintained by the National Park Service (NPS) and lists more than 3,400 free-flowing river segments in the United States that are believed to possess one or more “outstandingly remarkable” natural or cultural values judged to be of more than local or regional significance. A three mile reach of the Androscoggin River from above Errol, New Hampshire to Lake Umbagog is listed on the NRI. A portion of the three mile reach is within the planning area and is included as part of this Wild and Scenic River Review.

When a river or river segment is determined to be potentially eligible through the Wild and Scenic River Inventory process, its eligibility status is forwarded to the National Park Service for inclusion into the NRI. The results of this inventory will be forwarded to NPS for inclusion on the NRI.

There are three phases to the wild and scenic river review process: inventory, study and recommendation. In the inventory stage, we determine if any of the river or river segments within the planning area are eligible for NWSRS designation. We then determine the potential classification of the eligible river or river segments as wild, scenic, or recreational (table E.1). To be eligible for wild and scenic river designation, a river or river segment is required to be free flowing and possess at least one outstanding remarkable value (ORV). The Act identifies an ORV as recreational, geologic, fish, wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values. The river eligibility and classifications assigned during this inventory stage are tentative, and would be subject to further consideration during the study phase. Final determinations would be incorporated into the Comprehensive River Management Plan for any river/river segment receiving eventual designation as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

In the study phase, we conduct a suitability study to determine if the river or river segments that were found eligible are suitable for designation to the NWSRS. The Act identifies the factors that will be considered and documented in determining the suitability of a river or river segment for inclusion in the NWSRS. Section 4(a) of the Act states that the study will include: *... maps and illustrations, ...; the characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of landownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the federal agency ... by which it is proposed the area, should it be added to the system, be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that such administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by state and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the system....* The study area covers each river or river segment and their immediate environment. The

immediate environment is an area extending the length of the river or river segment being studied and extending in width one-quarter mile from each bank of the river.

The recommendation phase consists of forwarding the wild and scenic river study report from the Director through the Secretary and the President to Congress. The report is prepared after the record of decision for the final CCP has been signed. The river or river segments recommended for NWSRS designation are managed to maintain their character in accordance with management goals, objectives, and strategies outlined in the final CCP until Congress makes a favorable legislative determination or the CCP is amended to modify or remove the wild and scenic river proposal.

This Wild and Scenic River Review is limited to the Inventory phase only. Due to previous personnel commitments, the affected States and partners were not prepared to provide the appropriate involvement that would be needed to move the results of the Inventory phase of this review to the study and recommendation phases. The Interdisciplinary Study Team (IDT) decided that it would be appropriate to inventory only those rivers and river segments that flow within the boundaries of the Lake Umbagog NWR because the Federal portions of these rivers are in most cases only small segments of a much longer river and there is not necessarily a real break in their character at the Refuge boundary. We believe that the rivers that were inventoried in this review should all be studied in total and with the full participation and involvement of our Federal, State, local and nongovernmental partners.

The Interdisciplinary Study Team

The Interdisciplinary Study Team, comprising U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 5 Regional Office, Lake Umbagog NWR, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and New Hampshire Fish and Game personnel met at the Refuge on April 6, 2005 to determine if any of the river or river segments within the planning area were eligible for NWSRS designation, and to tentatively classify each eligible river or river segment as wild, scenic, or recreational. This process required combining site knowledge with existing land status maps, photographs, and available land use information to determine if any of the Refuge riverine systems were eligible for NWSRS designation. Additional information on the planning area's river resource values, and guidance on alternative river conservation and management approaches, was provided through public/stakeholder involvement. The river eligibility and classifications that were assigned during the inventory phase are tentative.

The IDT members are listed below.

Paul Casey, Refuge Manager, Lake Umbagog NWR, Errol, New Hampshire
Ian Drew, Assistant Refuge Manager, Lake Umbagog NWR, Errol, New Hampshire
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Will Staats, New Hampshire Fish and Game
Chuck Hulsey, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

Phase I – Wild and Scenic River Inventory

Introduction

The function of the wild and scenic river inventory is to identify rivers or segments of rivers and their immediate environment within the planning area that meet the minimum criteria for wild and scenic river eligibility under the Act. The wild and scenic river inventory area considers all river or river segments within the planning area and their immediate environments. The immediate environment is the area extending the length of the river or river segment being studied and extending in width of one-quarter mile from each bank of the river. The

immediate environment is not to exceed 320 acres per river mile. Those rivers or river segments that meet the minimum eligibility criteria are tentatively classified as wild, scenic, or recreational.

Minimum Wild and Scenic River Criteria

To be eligible for designation as a wild and scenic river, a river or river segment and their immediate environment is required to possess at least one ORV and be free flowing.

Outstanding Remarkable Values

Section 1(b) of the Act identifies the ORVs in the following manner: *It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.*

The following ORV definitions were taken from the December 1999 joint U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service technical report entitled The Wild and Scenic River Study Process. The technical report was prepared for the interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council. As stated in the report:

The following eligibility criteria are offered to foster greater consistency within the federal river-administering agencies. They are intended to set minimum thresholds to establish ORVs and are illustrative but not all-inclusive. If utilized in an agency's planning process, these criteria may be modified to make them more meaningful in the area of comparison, and additional criteria may be included.

Scenery: *The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.*

Recreation: *Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison or are unique or rare within the region.*

- *Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the region of comparison.*
- *The river may provide, or have the potential to provide, settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.*

Geology: *The river or the area within the river corridor contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison.*

Fish: *Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions.*

- **Populations:** *The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."*
- **Habitat:** *The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region of comparison. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."*

Wildlife: *Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat or a combination of these conditions.*

- **Populations:** *The river, or area within the river corridor, contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique, and/or populations of federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened endangered or sensitive species.*

Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of “outstandingly remarkable.”

- **Habitat:** *The river, or area within the river corridor, provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, and/or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met.*

Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of “outstandingly remarkable.”

Prehistory: *The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have unique or rare characteristics or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare and represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; and/or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is administered by the NPS.*

History: *The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) is 50 years old or older in most cases.*

Other Values: *While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the “other similar values” category, assessments of additional river-related values consistent with the foregoing guidance may be developed -- including, but not limited to, hydrology, paleontology and botany resources.*

Wild and Scenic River Classification

Section 2(b) of the Act defines the classifications of Wild and Scenic Rivers in the following manner:

Every wild, scenic or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, or upon restoration to this condition, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and, if included, shall be classified, designated, and administered as one of the following:

- 1) **Wild river areas** -- *Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.*
- 2) **Scenic river areas** -- *Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.*
- 3) **Recreational river areas** -- *Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.*

Summary of the Wild and Scenic River Inventory Findings

All or portions of five rivers occur within the planning area and were considered for wild and scenic river eligibility during the inventory. For inventory purposes, the IDT evaluated those portions of each river, defined

as a “river segment”, which lie within the Refuge’s currently approved acquisition boundary (map E-1). The IDT members determined that all five segments met the criteria for wild and scenic river eligibility. These five river segments and their immediate environments were determined to be free-flowing and possess at least one ORV. A description of each eligible river segment, its immediate environment, and the IDT inventory findings are summarized below. The IDT inventory findings are summarized in table E.2.

River Segment: Magalloway River (Route 16 Bridge to Umbagog Lake)

Length: 8.87 miles

Outstandingly Remarkable Values: Scenic, Recreation

Tentative Classification: Scenic

This section of the Magalloway is free-flowing, although it is influenced by the Errol Dam, downstream. It is a meandering flat water river with many backwaters. Roads (New Hampshire Route 16 and Pond Brook Rd.), and houses are visible from the river at a number of points in its upper 5.6 miles. The remaining 2.6 miles to the mouth are relatively undeveloped, with only a single cabin and no roads bordering the river. This section of the river has good access and is extremely popular for canoeing and kayaking. A number of outfitters and camp groups run trips down it regularly during the summer months. Motorboat traffic is moderately heavy on the lower 5 miles, primarily involving cabin owners trying to access Umbagog Lake.

The lower Magalloway is a warm-water fishery, with introduced smallmouth bass and brown bullhead among the species taken. Fishing pressure is relatively light, in comparison to Umbagog Lake. Backwaters of the river are popular for waterfowl hunting. Vegetation along the river is a mosaic of red maple and balsam fir floodplain forest. Red maple floodplain forest approaches its northern limit on the Magalloway, and is a rare type in New Hampshire. Wildlife viewing opportunities are excellent for loons, osprey, waterfowl, and the occasional bald eagle or moose.

River Segment: Androscoggin River (Headwaters to Refuge boundary)

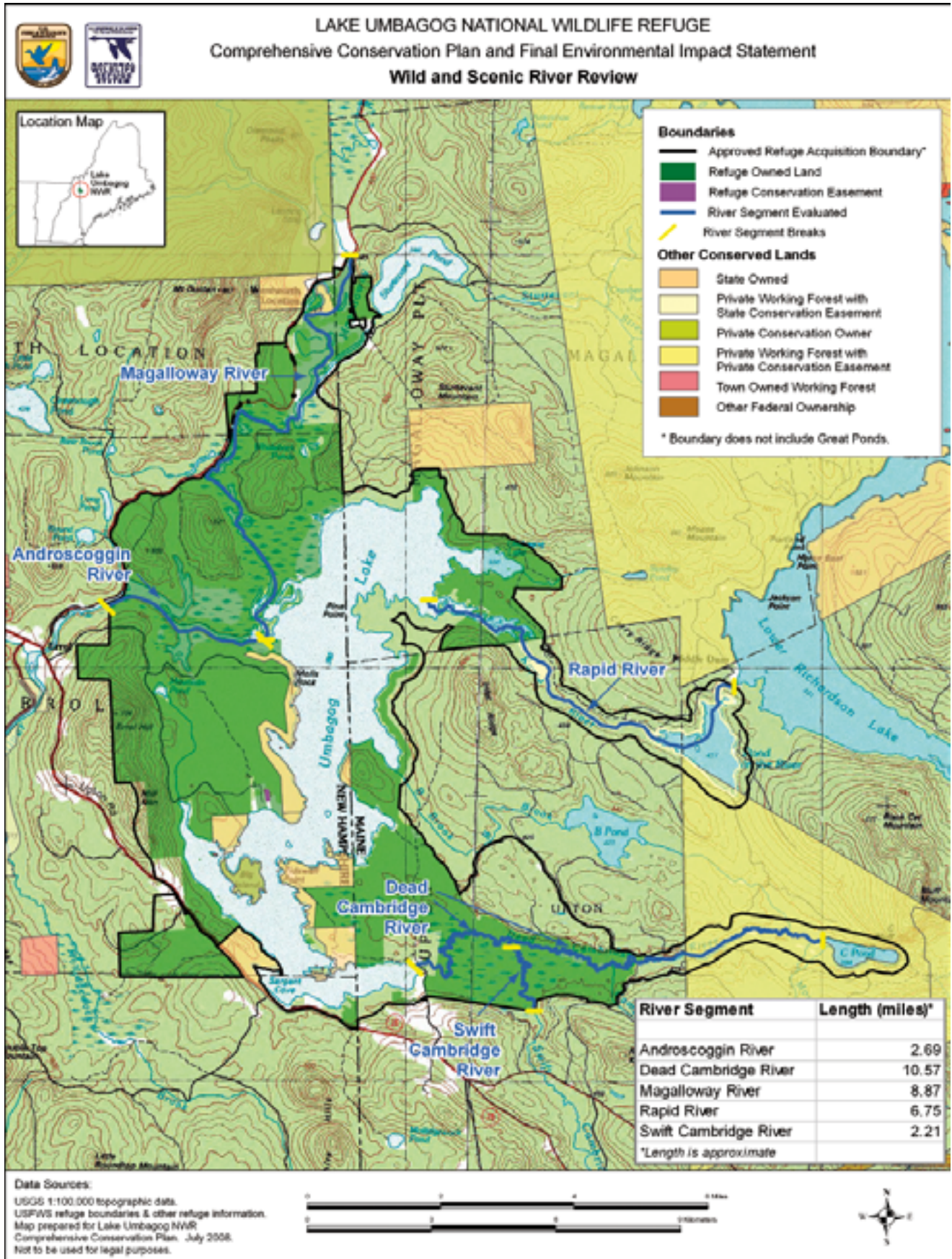
Length: 2.68 miles

Outstandingly Remarkable Values: Recreation, Fish, Other Values

Tentative Classification: Recreational

The short segment of the river that lies within the refuge boundary includes the headwaters of the Androscoggin, where it flows out of Umbagog Lake. The river is free flowing but significantly influenced by the Errol Dam, located 3.3 miles downstream of the lake outlet. This flat water section of the Androscoggin is one of the major access points to Umbagog Lake, and has one of two improved public boat launches in the area. As a result, it receives heavy motorboat traffic, as well as canoe and kayak use. A road (New Hampshire Route 16) borders the north bank of the river for the lower .6 mile upstream of the refuge boundary.

Fishing, primarily for introduced smallmouth bass, occurs along the river and its backwaters. Two major, scenic, backwaters (Harper’s Meadow and Sweat Meadow) provide excellent waterfowl hunting and wildlife viewing. Wildlife includes black and ring-necked ducks, osprey, common loons, northern harriers, bald eagles, and moose. Large peatland complexes border both of the major backwaters. The Harper’s Meadow complex has been designated as part of the Floating Island National Natural Landmark and has been categorized



as an exemplary bog/fen by the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Program. Primary vegetation communities along the shores of the river itself are balsam fir floodplain forest and fen.

River Segment: Rapid River (Refuge acquisition boundary to Umbagog Lake)

Length: 6.75 miles

Outstandingly Remarkable Values: Scenic, Recreation, Other Values

Tentative Classification: Scenic

The Rapid River is a remote and relatively pristine river that originates in Maine at Lower Richardson Lake, and empties into the northeast corner of Umbagog Lake. Access to the river is difficult along much of its length. The upper segment of the river begins shortly downstream of Middle Dam and flows for .5 miles, where it widens into Pond in the River. Below the broken-down “Lower Dam” at the outlet of Pond in the River, the river narrows and flows for an additional three miles, until it is inundated by the backed-up waters of Umbagog Lake. The now ‘drowned’ portion of the river mouth extends for approximately two miles, until it joins the main basin of Umbagog Lake. The upper portion of the river, from Middle Dam to Pond in the River, is free-flowing and rocky-bottomed, with many rapids. Significant rapids continue downstream from Pond in the River for approximately 2.5 rocky miles to Cedar Stump campground. The river flows placidly downstream of Cedar Stump campground for an additional .5 miles, before it is overwhelmed by the impounded waters of Umbagog Lake.

The river sustains an exceptional native brook trout fishery as well as a fishery for landlocked Atlantic salmon. Introduced smallmouth bass have recently invaded the river, from a source in Umbagog Lake. The world class native brook trout fishery on the Rapid River attracts large numbers of anglers, despite the river’s remote location. Water levels in the river are controlled by Middle Dam, and several popular recreational releases occur during the summer months for expert whitewater rafters and kayakers. A few cabins are found along the river below Pond in the River and at the river mouth, but most of the river is undeveloped. Much of the river is bordered by conifers, with a scattering of huge mature white pines. The clear water, rapids, and undeveloped shoreline, make this an exceptionally scenic river.

The Rapid River has a rich logging history, and for many years was used to drive logs down to the mills in Berlin, New Hampshire. Remnants of an old log driving dam can be found at the outlet of Pond in the River, as well as the old steam tug “Alligator”, which was used to ferry logs across the pond. The house of well-known local author Louise Dickenson Rich is immediately downstream of the pond.

River Segment: Dead Cambridge River (Western terminus of C Pond to Umbagog Lake)

Length: 10.57 miles

Outstandingly Remarkable Values: Scenery

Tentative Classification: Scenic

This river segment begins at the western terminus of C Pond and ends at Umbagog Lake. Like the Rapid River, the Dead Cambridge is remote and inaccessible. This extremely narrow, generally shallow, slow-moving river is guarded by thick alders, wet meadows, and swamps over much of its length,

from all but the most intrepid recreationists. A small set of rapids is located at the mouth of the river, just before it enters Umbagog Lake. Impenetrable alder thickets, muddy banks, and numerous beaver dams and downed trees make it unsuitable for recreational boating of any type and difficult for anglers, hunters, or others to access. Potential access points include: C Pond several logging roads that approach near the river downstream of C Pond at the Dead Cambridge bridge, and at the rivers mouth.

The river is free-flowing throughout, although an old, broken-down dam is located approximately 2.8 miles downstream of C Pond. This rock and log-crib structure was once used for log drives, but no longer impedes the flow of the river to a significant degree.

Introduced smallmouth bass from Lake Umbagog are considered a potential threat to the native brook trout fishery in C Pond. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife currently considers the smallmouth bass within C Pond to be a nonviable population without continual input from Umbagog Lake. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife is considering re-creating an obstruction at the location of the old dam, to prevent passage of smallmouth bass from Umbagog Lake into C Pond. This activity is identified as an action to be taken in Alternative B, the Service-preferred alternative, of this CCP.

Impenetrable alder thickets, muddy banks, and numerous beaver dams and downed trees make it unsuitable for recreational boating of any type and difficult for anglers, hunters, or others to access. Potential access points include: C Pond several logging roads that approach near the river downstream of C Pond at the Dead Cambridge bridge, and at the rivers mouth.

The river is undeveloped for much of its length, although uplands along the river have been extensively logged. For the most part, signs of recent logging activity are not obvious from the river itself. There are several cabins near the river downstream of C Pond. No other structures are found along its length, until the final .1 mile before entering Umbagog Lake, where there are several houses. Where present, structures are not readily visible from the river itself. Open wetlands along its banks and a broad, and the open valley provide scenic vistas at several locations.

Moose are frequent visitors to its shores. Yellow rails a Maine species of special concern, and a moderate priority species for BCR 14, have not been detected on the refuge, to date. This rail seems to require dense sedge or grass meadows. In Maine, they are found in sedge- dominated floodplains adjacent to free flowing streams that are exposed to spring flooding and summer drying. Some areas along the Dead Cambridge River probably provide the best potential habitat for this species, on the refuge.

Fishing pressure on the Dead Cambridge is light. A good native brook trout fishery is found in C Pond. The C Pond fishery has been recently surveyed (2004) by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, who have also carried out some limited surveys of the Dead Cambridge River. They found the following species in C Pond: brook trout, rainbow smelt, and several species of minnows, bullhead, pumpkinseed sunfish, smallmouth bass, slimy sculpin and American eel. Fallfish, longnose dace, common shiners, creek chubs, white suckers, brown bullhead, and blacknose dace were found in segments of the Dead Cambridge River; between the Dead Cambridge Bridge and C Pond. Most of the other species found in C Pond, with the exception of smelt, probably

also occur elsewhere in the river. The Brook trout are known to spawn at the outlet of C Pond where the Dead Cambridge River flows out and probably also occur downstream. There are no known point sources of pollution along the Dead Cambridge River.

River Segment: Swift Cambridge River (Refuge boundary to confluence with Dead Cambridge River)

Length: 2.21 miles

Outstandingly Remarkable Values: Scenery

Tentative Classification: Scenic

This small, shallow, tributary of the Dead Cambridge is a narrow, low-gradient river for most of its extent within the refuge. The river is free of impoundments. There are no buildings or other structures anywhere along its length, from the refuge boundary to its confluence with the Dead Cambridge. There are no maintained roads that provide access to the segment. With the exception of an area near the southern boundary of the refuge, where some skid trails approach the river, the river is essentially inaccessible to fishing, hunting, boating or other forms of recreation due to the absence of roads, trails, or launch sites, and the impenetrable shrub wetlands and swamps that surround it. Boulders, rapids, and shallow water make it difficult to access this segment by boat from upstream of the refuge boundary.

Speckled alder and a black ash-mixed hardwoods swamp border the river throughout its length. Significant recent logging activity has occurred in some areas near the river, but is generally not visible from the river itself. Fish surveys have not been carried out on this segment, but the river probably supports a similar fishery to the Dead Cambridge, including brook trout. Fishing and other recreational use of this river is light and occurs primarily upstream of the refuge boundary. Moose, beaver, and deer are common along the river. Wetlands on and adjacent to the river, particular near its confluence with the Dead Cambridge, probably provide habitat for waterfowl and marshbirds, although no bird surveys have been carried out on the Swift Cambridge. There are no known water quality issues associated with this segment. Water is color is clear to tannic.

Protective Management

When a river segment is determined to be eligible and given a preliminary classification, the outstandingly remarkable values shall be afforded adequate protection, subject to valid existing rights, and until the eligibility determination is superseded. Management activities and authorized uses shall not be allowed to adversely affect either the eligibility, or the tentative classification from a wild area to a scenic area or a scenic area to a recreational river area.

Public notification of the protective management will occur no later than publication and release of this Comprehensive Conservation Plan. However, protective management shall be initiated by the Refuge Manager as soon as the eligibility is determined.

Specific management prescriptions for eligible river segments should provide protection in the following ways:

1. Free-flowing values: The free-flowing characteristics of the eligible river segments cannot be modified to allow stream impoundments, diversions, channelization and/or rip-rapping to the extent the Service is authorized under law.
2. River Related Values: Each segment shall be managed to protect identified outstandingly remarkable values and, to the extent practicable such values shall be enhanced.

3. Classification Impacts: Management and development of the eligible river and its corridor cannot be modified, subject to valid existing rights, to the degree that its eligibility or tentative classification would be affected.

Table E.1. Classification Criteria for Wild, Scenic and Recreation River Area¹

ATTRIBUTE	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
Water Resources Development	Free of impoundment.	Free of impoundment.	Some existing impoundment or diversion. The existence of low dams, diversions, or other modifications of the waterway is acceptable, provided the waterway remains generally natural and riverine in appearance.
Shoreline Development	Essentially primitive. Little or no evidence of human activity. The presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value, is acceptable. A limited amount of domestic livestock grazing or hay production is acceptable. Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest.	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. The presence of small communities or dispersed dwellings or farm structures is acceptable. The presence of grazing, hay production, or row crops is acceptable. Evidence of past or ongoing timber harvest is acceptable, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank	Some development. Substantial evidence of human activity. The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures is acceptable. Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural and forestry uses. May show evidence of past and ongoing timber harvest.
Accessibility	Generally inaccessible except by trail. No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular travel within the river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the river area is acceptable.	Accessible in places by road. Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads or railroads is acceptable.	Readily accessible by road or railroad. The existence of parallel roads or railroads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points is acceptable.
Water Quality	Meets or exceeds federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming), except where exceeded by natural conditions.	No criteria prescribed by the Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 have made it a national goal that all waters of the United States be made fishable and swimmable. Therefore, rivers will not be precluded from scenic or recreational classification because of poor water quality at the time of their study, provided a water quality improvement plan exists or is being developed in compliance with applicable federal and state laws.	

¹ Table E.1 taken from: *Diedrich, J., Thomas C. 1999. The Wild & Scenic River Study Process. U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service.*

Table E.2. Eligible Rivers within the Lake Umbagog National Wildlife Refuge

River Name	River Segment Description	Outstandingly Remarkable Values							Tentative Classification			FWS River Segment Length (Miles)*
		Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	Cultural	Other Values	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	
Magalloway River	Route 16 bridge to Umbagog Lake	X	X							X		8.87
Androscoggin River	Headwaters to Refuge boundary		X					X			X	2.68
Rapid River	Refuge acquisition boundary to Umbagog Lake	X	X					X		X		6.75
Dead Cambridge River	Western terminus of C pond to Lake Umbagog	X			X					X		10.57
Swift Cambridge River	Refuge boundary to confluence with Dead Cambridge River	X			X					X		2.21

* Segment lengths are approximate.